

the last 2 years when they were in the majority. BOB WALKER is no fair-weather friend; he is patient, dedicated, and persistent. The dramatic use of congressional special orders by Congressman WALKER and a number of his colleagues transformed the nature of the congressional deliberative process and brought Congress into the electronic age. As a result of his persistent service and leadership, Congressman WALKER was rewarded with the Office of Chief Deputy Republican Whip, in which capacity he served with great distinction.

Through all the skirmishing on the House floor, however, BOB has maintained a keen interest in the space, science, and technology issues that have come before Congress—an interest that found expression in many years of service on the House Space, Science, and Technology Committee. As the new chairman of this committee, renamed the House Science Committee in the 105th Congress, BOB WALKER has presided over the consideration of legislation that may well shape public and private scientific research for years to come. His chairmanship has often been controversial, but no one questions his enthusiasm for the advancement of science or the sincerity behind his legislative initiatives. In just 2 short years, Chairman WALKER has made a lasting mark on Federal research policy and priorities.

In short, we will not soon forget BOB WALKER. The U.S. science policies in coming years will bear testimony to his thoughtful leadership. And we, his colleagues, will certainly feel his absence.

Pennsylvania will also lose a tireless advocate and ardent Government reformer with the retirement of Congressman BILL CLINGER, chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. Congressman CLINGER has served the people of Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District since he was first elected as their representative in 1978, and he has served his constituents well. He worked to have the upper Allegheny River designated a wild and scenic river. He fought to curb the dumping of out-of-State garbage in rural landfills in States like Pennsylvania. And he has labored tirelessly to secure important public works projects in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District.

In his 2 years as chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, BILL CLINGER has attempted to address the thorny albeit unglamorous issues of Federal acquisition reform, unfunded mandates, and the burden of Federal paperwork on the public. In this regard he has worked tirelessly on the critical task of streamlining and otherwise improving the day-to-day operations of the Federal Government. Chairman CLINGER also spearheaded congressional efforts in the 105th Congress to enact a line-item veto, and he introduced legislation to reform the Federal budget process by establishing a separate capital budget and protecting the trust funds dedicated to particular purposes. The merits of the specific initiatives aside, they all serve as evidence of the seriousness and dedication with which he has endeavored to serve the public throughout the 18 years that he has served in Congress. He will be missed.

It has been an honor to serve with them both, and to work with them on issues important to our great Commonwealth. I wish both of them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

ARMORED CAR INDUSTRY RECIPROCITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3431, amends the Armored Car industry Reciprocity Act of 1993, of which I was an original cosponsor. In the previous Congress, as chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness, I authored the Armored Car Reciprocity Act, after receiving testimony on the problems in obtaining appropriate weapons licenses for armored car personnel driving across State lines. We learned of two typical problems. In one case, drivers routinely cross State lines, such as between Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, or between Illinois and Indiana. In other cases, the Federal Government may contract with drivers to carry cash or food stamps across many States.

It was an administrative nightmare to license a driver for a weapons permit in each State. As a result, drivers often drove into States without a proper permit, and were sometimes detained. Our solution was a simple one, requiring each State recognize weapons of other States provided minimum requirements were met. These minimum requirements included periodic weapons training and background checks. I would note that even in the last Congress, we were cognizant of not placing new mandates on States, and the law was entirely voluntary for States. It was not an unfunded mandate.

I was pleased that the legislation did not get caught up in any battles over gun control, but was instead supported by organizations on both sides of that issue. It was particularly important to me that the law gave an incentive to States to improve their licensing process so that their weapons permits would be honored by other States. That is what happened in my State of Illinois, where weapons training had not been required in the past. The law was changed with the support of the industry to require such training.

In implementation and compliance with the Reciprocity Act of 1993, Public Law 103-55, certain technical issues have arisen, in large part due to the fact that between the time the armored car industry first approached Congress and now, there have been changes in the laws covering this industry, which are addressed by this bill before us today. Issues of licensing, training, renewal cycles, and details of background investigations are clarified and addressed by this noncontroversial bill.

H.R. 3431, makes changes in the statute regarding: First, the granting of reciprocity for the weapons license and all other necessary licenses so long as the armored car crew member has met all the requirements in his or her primary State; second, requiring a criminal record background check only when granting the initial license; and, third, eliminating the requirement that renewal applications be reissued annually. Nothing in the legislation affects any gun ownership laws, nor does it alter Federal law regarding requirements for the possession of a weapon.

I am pleased this vital legislation has been developed in a bipartisan fashion and I urge

my colleagues to support H.R. 3431. I yield back the balance of my time.

A SILENT KILLER

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, State Representative Dorothy Pelote of Savannah, GA has been educating the members of the Georgia General Assembly, as well as the entire State of Georgia, about the dangers of a silent killer, carbon monoxide poisoning.

In an effort to assist Representative Pelote, I am submitting the following information to educate my fellow Members of Congress as well as the Nation about the dangers of this deadly gas.

A SILENT KILLER

In September of 1995, tennis star Vitus Gerulaitis died in his sleep in his home from carbon monoxide fumes from a pool heater.

A Cleveland, Ohio man, John Reed, his three children, a family friend and the family dog all died shortly before Christmas from carbon monoxide poisoning as the result of a bird's nest blocking their home's furnace flue.

While deaths such as these are shocking, I was even more astounded to learn that more than 250 people die in their homes each year from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning and another 3,900 are made ill. (According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.)

Most of the victims of this "silent killer," like Gerulaitis and the Reed family, fall asleep and never wake up.

According to an article by Cora Daniels, staff writer for the Asbury Park Press, carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that is a byproduct of incomplete combustion, or burning with limited oxygen. When it is inhaled, it is absorbed into the blood and displaces oxygen by latching onto hemoglobin, the molecule that carries the blood's oxygen throughout the body.

While early symptoms can seem like a case of the flu, increased exposure can cause heart attacks, brain damage, coma and death. The humans do not detect carbon monoxide until they have already been poisoned.

The gas is especially harmful to an unborn fetus, which can be permanently damaged while the mother goes relatively unaffected. Young children, the elderly, smokers and those with heart or respiratory conditions are also more at risk.

Better insulated houses resulting from the fuel crisis of the 1970's has led to the increased dangers of carbon monoxide buildup. In most instances, carbon monoxide seeps into the home through faulty heaters that use fuels like oil, natural gas, kerosene, coal or wood. Carbon monoxide can also come from fireplaces with inadequate ventilation, clothes dryers, water heaters, and cars warming up in attached garages.

Since 1973, carbon monoxide detectors have been available, with approximately 20 different kinds of detectors on the market, costing anywhere from \$50 to \$100.

I urge the American public to be more aware of the hazards of this silent killer and learn how to prevent it from happening to themselves and their loved ones.